GARDEN THEATRE—S-The Gay Parislans.
GARRICK THEATRE—S-15—Secret Service.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S-In Old Kentucky.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S-15—Thoroughbred.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S:15—The Girl

Paris.

HOTTS THEATRS—8:30—A Contented Woman,
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Rabenvater,
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Hobby Horse,
KOSTER & BIALS—8—S-Vaudeville,
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:20—The Late Mr. Castello,
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:20—The Late Mr. Castello,
MI'RRAY HILL, THEATRE—8—The Rising Generation,
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Faust,
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville; Winter Gardep. Bal Chemistre, 11 den. Bal Champeire. 11.
STOR'S-12:30 to 11- Vaudeville.
AR THEATRE 8:15- Merry Tramps. TALLACK'S - 8:15 Kismet. 4TH STREET THEATRE - 8:15 The Cherry Pickers.

Inder to Adpertisements.

Page Col.		Page Col.
Amusements Bankers & Brokers & Brokers & Brokers & Brokers Baard and Rooms & Business Chances Cop'tnership Notices in Dividend Notices Dividend Notices Dividend Notices & Dom. Sits Wanted & Dancing Schools & Dressamaking & Evcursions & Evcursions & Financial Elections & Financial Elect	6 4 4 5 4 7 2 4 5 6 5 4 6 5	Legal Notices 9 Lectures & Meetings 9 Marriages & Deaths 7 Ocean Steamers 8 Proposals 8 Proposals 8 Princes & Ocean Steamers 8 Princes & Ocean Steam

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Elections for one-third of the members of the French Senate took place in France; Republicans gain three seats.—
Russia has tried to raise a loan of 600,000,000 marks in Paris.—— Cardinal di Acquavella, Archbishop of Naples, died yesterday.—
The Three Friends has gone to rescue the survivors of the alleged fillibuster steamer Commodere.

DOMESTIC.—A blizzard is raging throughout the West, following heavy rains. — Three trainmen were killed in a wreck on the Missouri Pacific Railway in Missouri. — Major McKinley will begin his work on his Inaugural Address to-day. — Reports received by Secretary Olney from Minister Taylor, in Madrid, confirm the rumors that Weyler will be recalled from Cuba.

—— Dr. Theodore G. Wormley, of the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia.

A Chicago Judge charged that building and loan associations in that city are being systemati-cally wrecked. — Dr. Washington Gladden, at Columbus, Ohio, criticised Senators for their

CITY.-Two burglars, who confessed to rob city, her country home of Samuel D. Babcock, were arrested and a quantity of stolen property was recovered. —— A dense fog enveloped the city, harbor and rivers, delaying steamers and boats. —— The Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter talked bitterly of the trouble of the Baptist Tabernacle, of which he is pastor. —— Jesse Smith, colored, of No. 2.428 First-ave., was fatally stabled by his wife with a sale of sciscors. his wife with a pair of scissors.

WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day Cloudy, with fog and possibly light showers; warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 43%.

THE QUESTION FOR DEMOCRATS.

Certain Democratic organs assume that every Democratic Senator will be found voting against any thorough and effective tariff for protection. These Senators would undoubtedly have the support of all the extreme partisans in that course, of the free-trade fanatics, and of the silver de structionists and the Populists whose only chance to accomplish anything is to cause distress in the country and bankruptcy of the Treasury. But these are not precisely reasons certain to influence every Democratic Senator. Some of them represent States with large sugar or wool-growing interests, and may posslbly pay more attention to the demands of their into opposition. constituents than to the beating of party gongs. Mr. Hill will not be in the Senate at the next session, nor Mr. Gorman's other self from Maryland, nor Mr. Brice, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Vilas or Mr. Palmer. But it is not quite certain that at the difference between the death rates in Senators Murphy and Smith, of New-Jersey; Gor- | European cities and in American cities of similar man, of Maryland; Gray, of Delaware; Faulkner, size. The climate there is supposed to be in of West Virginia; Mitchell, of Wisconsin, or many cases less favorable to health than it is Lindsay, of Kentucky, will entirely disregard the here. Certainly the smoke and fog of London majorities in their States for the protective pol- present a striking contrast to the crystal atier. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Smith and Mr. Gorman | mosphere of New-York. European cities, too, were of the six who forced into the Wilson tariff are older than ours, and their time-worn, de several hundred amendments which were demanded by special interests, and were in the last degree offensive to free-traders. Messrs. Gray and Mitchell know what Delaware thinks and despair of American health boards and of manufacturing and Wisconsin of iron mining and lumbering. The coming Senator from Louisi- to the thousand; of Paris 19.8, of Berlin 18.2. ana, if correctly reported, has declared that he will satisfy sugar planters by supporting a protective policy. Those who know the intense feeling on the Pacific Coast regarding the Japanese competition can judge whether Senator White, of California, will defy it.

But there are other motives which will have weight. The shrewdest Democrats are perfectly aware by this time, as some were before the last election, that so long as the tariff question remains open and at the front their party has no earthly chance of carrying a single one of the solid block of Northern States between the Atlautic and the Dakotas, which have more than votes enough to elect a President. It was for this reason that they joined in a desperate attempt to force the silver 'ssue upon the country. They found that not even in that way could the protective phalanx of electoral votes be broken No competent Democratic leader will wish to see his party smash itself against that solid rock again, at least until a protective tariff has been tried, and has yielded results which dissatisfy the people. But they may shrewdly argue that the measure which the people demand can be permitted to pass for that reason only; that the popular demand will surely intensify so long as it is refused, but that the bill proposed by the Republicans may not improbably fail to satisfy

some States or some interests. The position of a Senator who has no voice in public affairs and no influence in the selection of officials in his State for four long years is not one of unmixed delight. If to this be added the bitter denunciation of the most influential classes of his constituents, because he resists a measure for the defence of iron manufacture, wool manufacture, shipbuilding, iron mining, lumber manufacturing, wool or sugar growing, or insists upon exposing his State to direct competition with Japanese labor, that position must become extremely unpleasant. It will require a Their streets are well paved, and are kept clean, frightful beating of party gongs to impress such men with the desirableness of a narrow and obstinate partisanship on the tariff. The Democratic Senators who put such partisanship behind them and vote to secure the Government necessary revenue by such methods as appear to the Republicans indispensable will naturally have consideration at the White House and in the Senate also, and will escape the curses of constituents whose interests would be sacrificed by mulish devotion to free-trade theories. It is not going to be as easy as some imagine to hold every Democratic Senator to resist the restora-

of the prosperity in their own industries or in- New-York of cholera or yellow fever, there

GO SLOW.

Moderation should be the watchword of all Civil Service reformers just now. They have won point after point in their battle with spoilsmen with such unfailing regularity lately that they are in danger of being carried off their feet and led to push their ideas to an extreme that may protoke reaction. The merit system has gained the confidence of the public to such an extent that its most bitter opponents only dare to attack it indirectly, and nothing would serve them so well fer purposes of attack as a chance to point to extreme and impracticable applications as logical and necessary results of the system incorporated in the Constitution. They are making efforts now to minimize the effect of the constitutional requirement, but are not likely to accomplish much unless they are able to make it appear so tyrannical in its workings as to excuse a movement for a nugatory amendment.

The decision of Justice Keogh in the Brook

lyn case has opened the way for extreme in

terpretations, in which the radical theorists are freely indulging much to the disturbance, not of the spoilsmen, but of practical men con nected with Civil Service commissions and others in full sympathy with the reform, who realize the difficulties of administering the law and the chances of making it odious if unwisely enforced, which increase as its scope is extend Justice Keogh may be, and we hope is, right in saying that the question of practicability is one of fact which may be judicially de termined, and that an executive officer is the sole judge without appeal whether or not be will have competitive examinations in his department. We thoroughly believe that the spoils system is the greatest evil of American politics, and rejoice at every step which makes office holding less an incentive to political activity. We believe in making it an object for a publi servant to prepare himself for his work and do it with a single eye to duty, conscious that his tenure of office is as secure as that of a bank or railroad clerk. We wish to see the time when no place shall be the instrument for paying po litical debts. But we recognize that competitive examinations is only one method, the most ex

cellent, indeed, that we have for most purposes

of accomplishing that object.

The radical interpreters of Justice Keogh's de cision are proclaiming that all the school teachers in city and country, who have hitherto been specially exempt from competitive examinations, must be brought under the schedule, and they are threatening to invade every publioffice with the demand that the whole service be turned upside down wherever they can show that a competitive examination is not absolutely out of the question. Doubtless such examina tions are possible in many cases where they are not wise and where the framers of the Constitu tion never thought of having them. A country school trustee no doubt can select a distric school teacher by that method, but in nine cases out of ten the school would be better taught out of half a dozen applicants, all having prope teachers' certificates, be selected the one who seemed to have the personal qualities best suited to the particular school. Any attempt to enforce examinations in such a case would involve so great a revolution in our whole school machinery as to create almost universal protest. The people wno desire to conquer the spollsmen will be wise not to invite such a contest. Moreover, as at present organized, our commissions are not prepared to undertake great additions to their work. The politicians give them inadequate support now, and would be only too happy to see their labors doubled that their mistakes might be increased. The Constitution confers a great boon by making competition the rule in the State. But no ready made system will fit all cases, and the attempt to make it is sure to discredit the system. It will be a great deal better for the reformers to hold fast to what has been gained and correct the weaknesses now attacked by their enemy, than to try by strained interpretations of the law to extend their power too fast. It is no good politics to put conservative well-wishers

STUDIES IN DEATH RATES.

Much wonderment has often been expressed caying tenements are regarded as veritable pesthouses. Yet in one way or another their death rates are kept down to figures that are the envy vital statisticians. That of London is only 18.5 of Brussels 18.3, of Amsterdam 18, of Copenhagen 16.7, of Hamburg 17.6, and even of Rome 19.9, while that of New-York has been ranging from 22 to 28. What is the reason of the difference?

The answer is to be read in the vital statistics of this city of New-York for the year just past. It was a notoriously bad year in respect to many conditions which directly affect the health of the people. The weather was phenomenally trying, with abrupt changes from heat to cold, and with one of the most intense and prolonged "hot spells" on record. It was a year of hard times, too, in which thousands were scarcely able to secure even the necessities, not to mention the common comforts, of existence. Yet despite these things the death rate was low-for New-York. It was lower than in the year before, and much lower than the average for the five years immediately preceding. The figures were 21.54 to the thousand in 1896, 23,105 in 1895 and 26.63 in the five years 1891-95. That is a great gain. It means a saving of nearly 2,000 lives compared with 1895, and of about 6,000 com-

pared with the five years named. How was this gain accomplished? Simply by faithful administration of various departments of municipal government, but chiefly of the Health and Street Cleaning departments, and also, to some extent, the Department of Public Works. Some of the streets were better paved, and all were better cleaned, and the sanitary condition of tenements was more carefully supervised. That is all, or nearly all. The details of the report show it. There was a considerable increase of deaths from sunstroke from accidents and from some other causes. But there was a far greater decrease of deaths from diseases caused by foul streets and unwholesome tenements. And that is the secret of the lower death rate in European cities. and sanitary regulations in tenements are enforced with a thoroughness scarcely dreamed

of here. It costs something, of course, thus to administer the affairs of a great city. But it also pays. This city would not hesitate, in an emergency, to spend a million dollars to ward off a threatened invasion of cholera or yellow fever. It should not grudge a far smaller sum for the suppression of much deadlier foes. More people have been killed in this city in one year by unsanitary streets and tenements than in fifty by foreign plagues. It is well to guard against tion of prosperity. Too many of them have alien epidemics, but it is better to extirpate do-

would be a panie that would half depopulate the city. Yet every year thousands have been dying of diseases which might be prevented far more easily than those can be guarded against at Quarantine. It is time the lesson was learned. "Salus populi suprema lex"; and "salus" means health as well as other welfare.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The year 1897 has not begun to do business yet, and the accumulating records of the old year are not of the kind to stimulate enthusiasm Yet the belief that the future will soon be bright and busy is almost as general as the conviction that yesterday's thickest fog will presently be swept away by the sun. Business men are assured that stocks of dealers in most branches are low, that the replenishment cannot be long delayed and must produce great activity, that operations of large importance have been deferred until this month which will set multitudes at work that the growing certainty of a speedy change of tariff will soon set people buying to anticipate a possible rise in prices, and that the unprecedented excess of exports over imports will insure monetary plenty and safety or months to come. Strongly supporting is the feeling that a change of Administration will be followed, if not anticipated, by large European investments' here.

The exports of products from New-York in December have been \$1,000,000 larger than last year. The exports of cotton from other ports have been over one million bales, against 659 671 last year, and probably in value \$8,300,000 larger, though prices are more than a cent lower. The figures indicate that exports may exceed \$102,000,000, but the decrease in value of imports at New-York has been 15.5 per cent, so that, with a like decrease elsewhere, imports would fall about \$51,000,000 below exports for the month. In three preceding months the excess of exports was \$156,388,336, and if in the four months it has been more the \$207,000,000 the almost unprecedented condition of exchange and money markets at the end of the year can not be considered strange. In the four months ending with January, 1892, the excess of exports was \$169,000,000, and it is true that imports were then undervalued very much less than they are now. But the dutiable imports during th past four months have been less than \$98,000,000 in reported value, and if they were undervalued 30 per cent, the actual excess of exports would still be greater than the nominal excess in 1891-'92, when some frauds also existed. The recent decrease has been largely in drygoods, of which December imports have been 30 per cent smaller

than last year. Foreign buying of securities would not naturally be stimulated by recent railroad earnings. which have been in December 4.4 per cent smaller than in 1895, and 9.3 per cent smaller than in 1892. But all earnings reported for the year 1896 are practically equal to those of 1895, though 9 per cent less than in 1892. While trunk lines lost 3.7 and coal roads 3.9 per cent from 1895, and 9.3 and 20 per cent from 1892, the Granger, Southwestern and Southern roads gained about 3 per cent over last year. Every nonth since July has shown a loss but in the first seven months every one showed gain. Stocks closed slightly higher than they opened in 1890. The average of the sixty most active stocks was \$47 68 at the start, fell to \$40 85 in August, ros to \$5131 in the week after the election, and closed at \$4801. Trust stocks closed more than a dollar lower for the year, and in view of their experience it is not surprising. But with reviving prosperity, railroad earnings would rise very

In December 1,541,972 bales of cotton came into sight, against 1,336,030 in 1895, and 1,971,-938 from the big crop of 1894. In that year 72.5 per cent of the crop had come into sight January 1, and the same proportion this year would make the yield 8,676,000 bales, but that is scarcely to be expected on account of the early ripening and enormous movement last September. The short crop stories which hoisted the price to 8% cents in September, however, look particularly foolish now. Northern spinners have taken 66,000 bales less than last year, and 431,000, or over 30 per cent less than in 1894 to date, while Southern than last year. Foreigners have taken 350,000 bales more than last year, but 145,000 less than in 1894. The price opened in 1896 at 8.31, fell to 706 in July, when the size of the surplus was seen, was holsted to 8.87 September 10, and fell to 7.06 December 30, but rose an eighth on

Thursday. the year at its close by Western receipts of only 13,400,000 bushels in December, against 22,600,-000 last year. For the last six months exact receipts at the West were 118,939,010 bushels. against 130 291 088 in 1895, but in the last quarter receipts were only 61,196,069 bushels, against 86,500,589 in 1895. Atlantic exports for the quarter were 2,000,000 bushels larger than in 1895, and for the half-year, flour included, were 47,897,249 bushels, against 37,108,660, an in crease of 29.1 per cent, but the increase in shipments from other ports was 45.8 per cent, and the December average of daily quotations, 88.4 cents, was the highest since May, 1892, comparing with 62.1 cents last July, a comfortable difference of 26.3 cents for farmers. The fact is often overlooked that this gain means increased purchasing power for the West.

Something of startling importance has proba bly taken place during the last week or two in the iron industry, for enormous purchases of billets, covering a whole year's needs for some of the largest consumers, and a half-year's needs for others, appear to have been made at phestate that only \$15 was paid in some large transactions. Both parties having thus fortified themselves, the story now is that the few larg est concerns will buy outright the smaller steelmaking works and lock them up, so as to raise the price to about \$18, more or less. The meeting called for this week is to decide whether this latest operation will succeed. The output of pig fron, 4,976,236 tons in the first half, has probably been about 3,667,000 in the last half of 1896, but the unsold stocks have increased during the year from 400,000 to 800,000 tons. Prices have de clined in spite of all the combinations formed early in 1896 or late in 1895, and never rose over 3 per cent above the opening, but closed 14 per cent lower than the opening. Shipments of boots and shoes, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," have been larger than in 1895 since August, were smaller than in 1895 during the first part of the year, and about the same during the middle. Prices fell 13 per cent to March 11, and then rose 11 per cent to December 1. Leather fell 18 per cent to March 7. and then rose 17 per cent to December 1, since declining 3 per cent. Hides have twice fallen over 20 per cent, last winter and again in June, but have twice risen, 25 per cent in the spring and 50 per cent after July 8, declining again in November.

Governor Black will win popular applause in liberal quantities if he follows the good example he set in his short and pointed speech on New Year's Day.

The standing army of the Pope has never been a menace to the peace of Europe, though it used to be equal to the duty of preserving order at religious functions, and making quite an attractive appearance at review. He has just addressed a remnant of the force, which has been neither militant nor necessary since Rome became the civil capital, and informs them that they will still triumph. He says that he has received offers of volunteers from Ireland and Canada ready to rally to the defence of the Papacy, and hopes soon to be surrounded with a force as numerous business interests of their own, and want a share mestic endemics. If 100 persons should die in he was a temporal as well as a spiritual prince. frisky and the other apavined."

He is not likely to need them, and they are not in the least likely to appear. The Papal army has outlived its function, and belongs to history, like Xenophon's 10,000, and the handful of Marathon, having a record for decorum and peaceful behavior surpassing both of those wellknown hattalions. Instead of wanting a new army, the Holy Father ought to be thankful that

he can get on so well without any.

In her search for sympathy and help among the European Powers, Spain found the cold shoulder everywhere; was told that she didn't know what was good for her; that her hysterical omestic politics were ridiculous, and that all the other countries would be rather glad if she were to lose Cuba. Her isolation is complete, it not splendid, and after she has lost the last of the provinces she has so long misgoverned, she will have abundant leigure to meditate the precept that nations, like men, must reap as they have strewn, and that destiny has no side door or rathole of escape for them.

Rapid transit has been long in coming, but we are fain to believe that we are one step-and : long one-nearer to it than we were a week ago.

The report of the special committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine to the effect that there is no general danger from leprosy in this climate will be a relief to many souls who are periodically stirred up by tales of lepers at large, spreading contagion. The committee holds that leprosy is not contagious here and that it is unjust to separate the few lepers who reach these shores from their fellows. New-Yorkers need not worry about picking up the disease in the streetcar.

It was a happy New Year indeed at Johns Hopkins University. That excellent institution has been embarrassed for some time by the fail ure of the Baltimore and Ohio Raffroad to pay dividends on securities owned by the University At the time when President Gilman was induced to withdraw from the contest for the superin tendency of schools in this city, the assurance was given to him that a special effort would be made by the friends of the institution which desired him to remain at its head to raise a sufficient sum to tide it over its difficulties. On Friday last a subscription of \$239,500, made by merchants of Baltimore and friends of the university, was accepted by the trustees and faculty. That it was a gala occasion goes without saving. The friends of education everywhere will rejoic at the knowledge that Johns Hopkins has con out of its troubles so handsomely, and indulge the hope that no other clouds will darken its future.

PERSONAL.

Chaffaujon, the explorer, who was charged two years ago by the French Minister of Public Instruc tion with a mission to Asia, has returned to Paris He has visited Transcaspia, Turkestan, Mongolla and Manchurla. In the course of his long journey he has made important researches, especially archaeology, although the geographical part of hiprogramme has not been neglected. M. Chaffaujon had for travelling companions MM. Gay and Man gini. The report of the journey, which will soon be published, is expected to contain valuable informa-tion concerning the ancient site of the city of Aphrosiah and Lake Issikoul.

James A. Meacham, who has just died on his farm in Sharp County, Ark., was one of the rangers who accompanied the Commissioner appointed by the Government of the United States to settle th Indian tribes migrating from the East and West of the Mississippi in 1832. A company of rangers was organized at Batesville in 1832 by Captain Bean for the purpose of making an expedition into the Far West, and Meacham, then a man of twenty-one years, volunteered, together with his brother, Kit, who was only sixteen. It was this expedition that furnished Washington Irving with the material for his book, "A Tour on the Prairies," and with the adventures contained therein Meacham is inseparably connected, for it was he who caught the black mare so graphically described by Irving's pen. Douglas Maclagen, the oldes prother of the Archbishop of York, has resigned the chair of forensic medicine in Edinburgh University, Sir Douglas has held this office since 1862, and it is worth about 1860 a year.

Although Dr. Charles John Ellicott, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, England, is in his eighty-seventh year, he is an enthusiastic wheelman.

Gibson Bowles, M. P., who has just returned to vate audience with the Sultan, declares that never

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Buffalo Temperance Union asks for the following amendments to the Raines law: 1. The clos ing of saloons at 9 o'clock every evening. 2. The day, not only in saloons, but in clubs and hotels . The absolute separation of the liquor traffic from theatres, concert and dance halls, and from music, pool and game rooms. 4. The protection of no-license towns from any invasion of the liquor traffic. 5. The disqualifying of brewers and liquor dealers, of their near relations, of owners of liquor stores, from serving on juries.

Mr. Bryan is much in the same position, and those who only hear him on the lecture platform have very little chance to observe the qualities which have made him famous as an orator. But to him, as to Mr. Phillips, there comes something which the Rev. Dr. Chapin used to express as f-a-m-e, or, translating it, "Fifty And My Expenses." The dollars, when in sufficient numbers, do make up for many deficiencies elsewhere.—(Bridgeport Standard.

There is a Mussulman in the French Chamber. He is a highly educated Frenchman who lived for years in Algeria, and there became a convert to Islam. He takes himself quite seriously, and is very proud of the title of Prophet, bestowed on him by one of the mollahs as a kind of honorary degree. He is most scrupulous in his observances of Pontarlier at the hour of prayer, and in his capac ity of Municipal Councillor kisses the floor of the Council room at every sitting. He will dress his part for the Chamber in a burnous and turban.

The Duet.-At the National Eisteddfod held in

The Duet.—At the National Eisteddfod held in Bangor some years ago a very comical incident occurred. The president for the day was the late Bishop of the diocese, and the conductor the well-known "Mynyddog."

During the president's address a donkey appeared at one of the pavilion entrances and made its presence known in no uncertain manner. The huge gathering was convulsed with laughter.

When the timult had somewhat subsided the conductor stepped forward and remarked:
"Ladies and gentlemen, this is a duet by the Bishop of Bangor and the Vicar of Bray!"—(Answers.

"The Charleston News and Courier" says: "Proessor J. W. Hoffman, of the State Colored College of South Carolina, is the first colored man to intro duce among his people of the South the science of dairying and agricultural biology. He is introducing a line of industry among his people in the South that will make his work felt not only by the colman is said to be a very competent man, and has a great field of usefulness before him in his college work. The Booker Washington idea of making the colored people self-supporting and self-respecting is worth all the empty political privileges and positions that could be conferred upon them. What they need is to be trained so that they can work

Phelim Murphy was a Connaught man who went to Dublin in search of work, and during his first night's stay in the city he put up at a lodging-house having a bow-window in front.

Phelim was up before daylight in the morning, and, groping around the room in the dark, he came on what he thought must be the door; so, opening it, one step brought him out on the window-sill, and the next deposited him on his shoulder and ear on the ground, six feet below.

After recovering somewhat from the effects of his fall, he ejaculated:

"Holy St. Patrick! but who ever saw a step to a dure like that?"—(Tit-Bits.

Mayor Strong's gout has been the theme of so many jokes that the maker of a new one deserve credit. This honor now goes to ex-Mayor Hewitt. At a reception at the Rhinelander School, in East Eighty-eighth-st., a few evenings ago, he uttered a metaphor so apt that the Mayor, who especially

delights in well-timed passes at his gout or his tea-drinking propensities, was fairly convulsed with "You have with you to-night," said Mr. Hewitt and gallant as that which sustained him while to the little children, "a team of Mayors, one

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

SALON OF 1897 TO RETAIN ITS OLD QUAR-TERS IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

NEXT YEAR IT WILL HAVE TO FIND A NEW HOME-AMERICAN VINES FOR ITALY-A CHAR-ACTEPISTIC GERMAN BUDGET-INWARD-

NESS OF THE SERVIAN CRISIS-AN IM-PUDENT CLAIM BY THE CONGO STATE-EMBALMING AMERI-

After many anxious negotiations, it has been ar-anged that the Paris Salon this spring is to ocapy its old quarters in the Palais de l'Industrie, instead of being relegated to some temporary she great picture show will have to find another home now being made for the great International Exhibition of 1900, is to be torn down before the end of the summer. The annual Salon exhibition was first established by Colbert in the Palais Royal, on site of the existing Theatre Français. At the end of twenty-seven years-it was transferred from thence to the Louvre, where it remained from 1699 to 1849. After one season at the Tuileries it reters in 1851 to the Hotel des Menus Plaisirs, in the de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, was fixed upon as its permanent abode, and there it will be again installed, in a nobler and more spacious edifice, after the close of the next International

A great sensation has been created throughout France by the action of the Pope in peremptorily instructing his new Nuncio in Paris to discourage and oppose the carriedature of any ecclesiastic for death of Bishop d'Hulst, and to indorse and rec-ommend the election of the well-known Repub-lican politician, Etienne Lamy, former Deputy of the Jura Department. This is the first time that the Holy See has ever come out so definitely against the monarchy and in favor of the republic in France. the seat in the Legislature left vacant by the

ing something toward the improvement of the agricultural condition of the country, has announced

The new German budget just presented by Dr. Micquel, the Minister of Finance for the Empire. shows that, while economies to the extent of sev eral million marks are made in the educations grant, the estimates for the War Department hav been enormously increased, mainly with the object of augmenting the pay of the officers.

In order to understand the Ministerial crisis that nas taken place at Belgrade during the last week, it must be explained that the Novakovitch Admin istration no longer commanded a majority in the Legislature, and in as blind and abject devotion to Russia had imperilled the relations of Servia with Austria. The result of its policy had been oduce and live-stock trade of Servia, which constitutes the staple and, in fact, weilnigh the sole produce of the Kingdom. Both King Alexander and his people have recently been led by considerations of an economic character to throw in their tions of an economic character to throw in their lot with Austria. The national sentiment is now distinctly philo-Austrian, and, this being the case, the continuance in power of the Novakovitch Cabinet was an impossibility. The new Ministry, presided over by M. Simitch, is nominally a coalition Administration, but has been summoned by the King to assume office with the avowed object of ameliorating the relations between Belgrade and Vienna, at the expense of Russian interests in Servia. The new elections for the Legislature are about to begin, and the King, ever since his recent visit to Vienna and Rome, has been determined that they should be directed by a pro-Austrian rather than by a pro-Russian Cabinet. Meanwhile, Austrian markets have once more been opened up to Servian produce, and prosperity is beginning to revive in the dominions of the young King.

on of the funds raised by international subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Calabria, in 1894, have been fully borne quake in Calabria, in 1894, have been fully borne out by the report of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the matter. A considerable portion of the money is shown to have been paid to unknown individuals on the presentation of written orders to bearer, signed by ex-Premier Crispi, while the remainder seems to have been embezzled by efficials of the Ministry of the Interior. It follows that when next an appeal is made by Italy for the relief of suffering in the Peninsula the foreign subscribers will do well to devise means for the honest application of their offerings to the purposes for which they are given.

An international exhibition of gastronomy and in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, who, as every one knows, is the most abstemious monarch in Christendom in all matters relating to food and

The Congo Free State having agreed, through its

sovereign, King Leopold, to pay to the English Government the sum of \$30,000 damages for the illegal execution by Major Lothaire of the missionary trader Stokes in Africa, has now put forward an impudent claim for identically the same sum, namely, \$30,000, under the head of duty payable on lyory in the possession of the late Mr. Stokes in transit through the Congo State at the time of his hanging. To put an innocent man to death without trial, and then to levy heavy duties on his property, savors more of brigandage than of civilization, and under the circumstances it is not asonishing to learn that the relations between London and Brussels are exceedingly strained, and that Lord Sallsbury talks of calling the attention of the Powers to the fact that the Free State has "violated every article of the Berlin Conference, has transformed itself into a mere trading enterprise, and has become a monopoly and a dispenser of monopolies, instead of an agency for the opening of Central Africa to the free trade of the civilized world."

A suit for damages brought by a M. Baudian against the great cab company of Paris for injuries sustained through being run over by one of its vehicles has brought to light the fact that Americans are just as much averse to having their remains repose in foreign soil as Chinamen. Baudian is the chief and most fashionable embalmer of the French metropolis, has been in the business for sixty years, and declares that, in spite of his having been paid large sums for emspite of his naving over plan age saids for the balming royal personages, such as the Emperor of Brazil and the ex-King of Hanover, it is Americans who are his best and most numerous customers, and who for the past half-century have furnished by far the largest portion of his annual

The relations between the French Legislature and the French Navy are considerably strained at The other day, during the the present moment. discussion of the Naval budget, some of the radical politicians held up to obloquy Admiral Duperré, the senior officer of the service, for having, during the war of 1870, respected his word of honor not to war of 1879, respected his word of nonor hot to take any further part in the conflict, after having been released on parole, the speakers holding that considerations of particitism took precedence of those of honor. The Minister of Marine thereupon in an impassioned speech intimated to the mem-bers of the Chamber of Deputtes that they were not capable of understanding or appreciating the conceptions and ideas of a French officer with re-gard to honor and to the value of a plighted word,

It having been found that the bullet of the smallpore rifle now used by the English Army drilled a hole in the advancing assailant so minute and so clean that it failed to stop him in his rush, and even left him ignorant for a time that he been wounded at all, the military authorities have now decided to adopt a new projectile, invented by a Captain Clay, which, by spreading and bursting the nickel shell, effects a terrible destruction of the bone and tissue perforated. Of course, this sounds barbarous, and is calculated to add to the horrors of war. But it must be borne in mind that the functions of rifle bullets in war are not to give satisfaction, but, on the contrary, the greatest possible dissatisfaction, to the enemy advancing upon the line. now decided to adopt a new projectile, invented by

It is said in London that the year now opened vill witness the transfer of the administration of British Central and Eastern Africa to the Colonial Department. At the present moment the greater Department. At the present moment the greater portion of the English possessions in the Dark Continent are ruled from the Foreign Office, which is in no way equipped or possessed of the experience necessary for this sort of work. In fact, many of the evils from which British Africa is suffering, among others the spread of the terrible cattle plague, are ascribed to the incompetence of the Foreign Office in London to deal with matter referred to it for decision.

There is no better illustration of the progress made by Egypt under British supervision than she transformation of Port Said. A few years are was the most vile and repulsive town of t Cairo and Suez, abundantly provided with water, intersected in every direction by streets, lined with attractive and imposing while big hotels, conducted on the best lin-taken the place of all the low cafés and

rants which formerly abounded. In one word, all the disreputable features which formerly contrib-uted to render the place the plague spot of the Mediterranean have disappeared, and to-day Port Said bears an aspect of dignity, prosperity, and, above all, of respectability.

The question of the lighting of Vienna has just been settled in a manner favorable to the insensate demands of the anti-Jewish party in the Municipal Council. The latter has not only declined to re-Council. The latter has not only declined to renew the contract with the International Continental Gas Company, which has been furnishing the Austrian metropolis with gas for nearly fifty years past, but is even declining to buy or take over the works of the company at any kind of a valuation. The municipality is determined to build its own gasworks and to lay its own system of mains. Inasmuch as the existing contract has a little over two years to run, the municipality has but thirty months in which to complete this colossal work. Otherwise Vienna wil be left in darkness when the contract expires. Experts declare that under no circumstances can the necessary work be completed in the given time.

THE GERMAN ARTILLERY BILL

RUSSIA TRIES TO RAISE A LOAN OF 600,-000,000 MARKS IN PARIS

FOR BETTER FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS-FIGHTING THE NEW BOURSE LAW-DUEL-

Berlin, Jan. 3 .- The new Artillery bill, which will be laid before the Reichstag soon after the Chamber resumes its sittings, will propose an addition to the military budget of 177,060,000 marks. Military authorities who are permitted to speak on the subject and whose opinion is worth having deny the cufrent reports that the impending reorganization of the artillery is due to the Canet quick-firing gun being adopted for the French Army. The new German field gun was tested at Krupp's in the presence of the Kaiser and a special staff of officers more than a year ago, was approved as the most potent field piece yet invented, and has been since under constant construction. The Kaizer keeps in close touch with Krupp, at whose works guns on the new model, but of different calibre, are rapidly being manufactured and tested.

Leading Berlin banking firms concur in crediting negotiating a new loan in Paris, amounting to no St. Petersburg, supported by letters from Paris at first mentioned an even greater sum, \$00,000,000 and added that the French bankers had refused to consider terms, on the ground that France the last loan had not yet been absorbed by the that loan Russia was debarred from raising another before April, 1897. Some tentative action toward negotiating with Berlin and Frankford houses has been going on since the reluctance of the French bankers to deal became known at St. the French bankers to deal became known at St. Petersburg, but these overtures were not received favorably, so the Russian Finance Minister has resumed communication with Paris firms. The loan, if obtained soon after April, will be the pre-lude to the resumption of specie payments by Russia, provided nothing happens in Europe to endanger the Czar's present peace policy.

If toward n liberal and pacific régime, advices from Warsaw and other centres in Poland concur in measures enforced against the people by the authorifies, greater freedom being allowed to the press and the public. A notable instance of the change of spirit in the Russian authorities is seen in the correspondence of the St. Petersburg "Novoë Vremya," which has opened its columns to advecacy of the conciliation of Poland, a larger de-gree of toleration for the Catholic Poles, and the cessation of restrictive measures throughout those now wide regions where the Russian Government has the adhesion of the people. The "Novoë Vremya" has long been the fierce enemy of the Catholic Poles, and this change of front is there-fore significant.

Ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, is fixed for the third week in January. It is understood that especially brilliant Court function. The substitu-tion of a French aristocrat of polished manners for the bourgeois M. Herbette, whom Court and Kaiser alike detested, may do much to smooth diplomatic relations between Paris and Berlin.

Berlin as well as Vienna Court circles have recently been eagerly watching the developments of a scandal connected with the career of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph, who, with his mis-tress, the Baroness Marie Vetsera, committed sulcide at Meyerling in January, 1889. It is known that the Emperor Francis Joseph has paid enormous sums to meet the responsibilities which his lamentable results of his disorderly life. Some cor-respondence which the Archduke left fell into the hands of a man who did not scruple to have part

The members of the Berlin Produce Exchange began business yesterday under the new Bourse law, which went into effect on January 1, as a free association instead of a close organization, as formerly, but very little business was done. The Berlin Association exchanged communications with Halle, Stettin, Brunswick and other centres, and some future transactions were recorded. The "National Zeitung" applauds the action of the German bourses, and declares that it was necessary for them to act as they have done, as a matter of self-defence against the Junkers. The "Tageblatt," in an article under the caption, "The Fight Begun," sees no end to the warfare unless the Asrarlans, frightened at the result of their own foliy, assist the Government to clamber down from the position they have assumed. The "Vossiche Zeitung" predicts that the fight will ultimately end in the victory of the mercantile community. Halle Stettin Brunswick and other centres, and

Guy Thompson of Yale University, and his wife, formerly Miss Lucy Uhl, assisted United States Ambassador Uhl and his wife in receiving the American colony on Thursday. A great crush of guests was present. Popular airs were played by a band stationed in the dining-ball./ The Rev. Dickle, pastor of the American church, received the Americans in Berlin on New Years Day.

Lieutenant Count Uekuli son Gyllenbaud, who vas wounded in the forehead in a duel with Baron von Wangenheim, secretary of the Prussian Legadition. Baron von Wangenheim, who was also wounded, in the abdomen, is progressing favorably, wounded, in the abdomen, is progressing favorably, this wound is healing, and the prospects are that he will recover. The extremely slight chances of the cessation of duelling in Germany may be judged by the fact that the diel between the Count and the Baron was umpired by General von Schott, the commander of the tropps at Stuttgart, and that Dr. von Holleben, the Prussian Minister to Würtemberg, acted as Wangenheim's second. After the duel Minister von Holleben came to Berlin to narra'e the details of the affair to the Emperor.

THE CZAR WARNS THE SULTAN.

ADVICE THAT & AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF THE INTESSITY OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE. London, Jan 3 -"The Daily Telegraph" will to morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Czar has sent a message to the Sultan recommending him most seriously to consider the amonstrances and advice of the great sider the genoistrances and advice of the great Powers regarding the reforms necessary for the Empire, and adding that if he does not do so he will expose himself to the gravest consequences, even foreign intervention. The Carr further says that the Sultan's acceptance of this advice is an indispegrable condition to the integrity of his Em-pire and the maintenance of peace.

CARLOS A. MILLER RELEASED.

HE HAS TURNED THE TABLES, SHOWING THAT A SERIOUS CONSPIRACY EXISTED IN GUERRERO, MEXICO.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.-Carlos A. Miller, the ecalthy American recently arrested and thrown into a Mexican dungeon on a merder charge, has been released on his own recognizance on orders from the General Government. Mr. Miller was charged by the authorities of Ometepec, State of Guerrero, with the murder of Lieutenant Eduardo Zepeda on October 6. He gave the most positive proof of his innocence, and succeeded in turning the tables upon his accusers to such an extent that a rigid investigation is now going on, under the military authorities, uncarthing what promises to be a wholesale conspiracy in the State of Guerrero to have Miller done away with and his property divided; besides the commission of gigantic frauds against the Government in revenue taxes. een released on his own recognizance on orders

ONTARIO'S LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ILL London, Jan. 3.-A cable dispatch has been sent to Mrs. Kirknatrick, wife of the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. sum-